



## THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

TUESDAY APRIL 11, 1882											
<b>Meteorological Observations—Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.</b>											
SACRAMENTO, April 11, 1882—8:32 P. M.											
Places of observation	Altitude	Barometer	Wind	Clouds	Temperature	Rainfall	state of weather	Wind			
Olympia... Portland... Astoria... Astoria... Sacramento... San Francisco... San Jose... Los Angeles... San Diego...	100 ft. 300 ft. 300 ft. 300 ft. 300 ft. 300 ft. 300 ft. 300 ft. 300 ft.	101.44 101.44 101.44 101.44 101.44 101.44 101.44 101.44 101.44	W. N. W. S. W. S. W. S. S. E. W. S. S. E. S. E. N. W.	Fair Cloudy Light Light Light Light Light Light Light	54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54° 54°	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	rain rain rain rain rain rain rain rain rain	weather			
Maximum temperature 60°—Minimum 45°. River above low-water mark, 21 ft. 1 inch.											
JAMES A. BARWICK, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.											

## FREE TRADE AND FAIR TRADE.

It is an interesting and encouraging fact that the talk about "fair trade" as distinguished from free trade, which was current in England a short time ago, and which afforded our own Protectionists so many opportunities for predicting the failure and abandonment of Free Trade by the country of its adoption, has died out completely. The talk was originated by the prevalence of trade depression, which always and everywhere brings the "cranks" to the front, and shakes the faith of the superficially informed in the wisdom of their economic doctrines. The fact that British trade has shown a great revival of late, has no doubt had very much to do with the cessation of the "fair trade" discussion, but what has given it its quietus is the discovery that after all the tariffs of the Continental powers and the United States really do not injure British trade, but in some important respects help it. The careful consideration of this aspect of the question is to be recommended to those American politicians and journalists who for so many years have been insisting that "British gold" is at the bottom of all the agitation on behalf of free trade in this country. The "Fair Traders" argued that though Free Trade was a very good system if all the world would adopt it, it could not be maintained by a single country against a chain of tariff-maintaining governments. The people who held this view were presumably not engaged in foreign trade themselves, and probably were not firmly grounded in economic doctrines of any kind. Had they spoken from the standpoint of experience, they would have known from the first that they have only just discovered, namely, that England has an immense advantage over all the Protectionist countries in their relations to the rest of the world, and that in fact every foreign tariff operates as a positive benefit to the manufacturers and merchants.

And the proof of this is perfectly easy. It is plain that tariff-bound countries are shut out from foreign markets. The United States finds it impossible, because of the tariff, to extend its foreign commerce appreciably in any direction. We cannot secure the trade of Brazil, or the West Indies, or of Chile or Peru, or any of the South American countries. Wherever we go we find the tariff handicapping us. We are unable to compete with the cheap goods of England in Asia and Africa. And the same restriction applies to the commerce of all the continental powers which have undertaken to "protect native industry."

England, therefore, has all the world outside of these countries for her market, and she encounters so little competition that she is enabled to build up and maintain an immense traffic. But if Free Trade was accepted by Germany and France and this country, they would each and all contest the prize of Asiatic, African, Colonial and South American trade, with England, and they might, and in some cases doubtless would, wrest the supremacy from her. These facts show, however, that it really is not the interest of England to convince the Northern Church that the opium trade will be successful. Such contests must always end in one way, though they may be very tedious and painful. The loss of revenue involved in the abandonment of the traffic is the most formidable obstacle to be overcome, but when the nation becomes thoroughly aroused it will no doubt treat this as it did the West India emancipation issue. Yet it is disconcerting to see how slowly the most self-evident truths make their way even in this age of boasted enlightenment, and how the lust of gain will blind men to the most monstrous iniquities and the most shameful abuses.

The opium advocates, however, freely avail themselves of all the familiar sophistries. They say, for instance, that the Chinese would use opium even if they did not procure it from India; that England has merely taken advantage of a trade which had long existed; that she did not begin the traffic; that the Chinese would grow it at home if they could not obtain it from abroad; and so forth. Of course not one of these statements has any real relevancy. Every country must account for its own sins. No country is responsible for the sins of other countries. The position of England on the opium question is wholly indefensible. She forced the deadly traffic on the Chinese at the cannone's mouth, and despite all protests. For no other motive than the greed of gain she has continued for half a century deliberately and in cold blood to poison the bodies and minds of the Chinese people. And she has done this in the most cowardly and brutal way, for it is not questionable that the weakness of the Chinese Government was her sole incentive to the employment of force. The conduct of the British Government in this connection is indeed altogether immoral and disgraceful. What can be expected but the decline of religions belief among thinking men when this kind of policy is the best that Christianity has been able to do for a nation which has always boasted of its religious faith and zeal? And what can be thought of those Christian teachers and priests who, during all these years, have sat supine and condoned the hideous outrage, even while urging the organization of missions to convert the Chinese whose health and morals were being sapped together by British opium, forced upon unwilling China by British guns? There is much in the present contest over the opium question which recalls the earlier period of the Anti-Slavery contest; that period when as yet the Northern Church had not learned to read their Bibles otherwise than as the slave-owners interpreted it, and when the sluggish intelligence of the Northern masses had not been quickened to the point of perceiving the abominable wickedness and cruelty of the slavery system. We cannot doubt but that in the end the opponents of the opium trade will be successful. Such contests must always end in one way, though they may be very tedious and painful. The loss of revenue involved in the abandonment of the traffic is the most formidable obstacle to be overcome, but when the nation becomes thoroughly aroused it will no doubt treat this as it did the West India emancipation issue. Yet it is disconcerting to see how slowly the most self-evident truths make their way even in this age of boasted enlightenment, and how the lust of gain will blind men to the most monstrous iniquities and the most shameful abuses.

## TRY IT.

The Call still thinks that it is possible to boycott the Chinese, and that the whole community can be so thoroughly organized as to render the plan effective. To this we will only say that the only way to find out whether a given method will succeed is to try it. By all means let our esteemed contemporary preach Chinese Boycott until (if that be possible) it has convinced the California public of the entire feasibility of the experiment, and until the aforesaid public is prepared to put the plan in operation. But it is quite useless to argue about it. Nothing can be settled about the 5th of May, when the corner-stone is to be laid.

A large quantity of brick has been contracted for to build the depot at Guaymas. They nearly all the brick for building the depot, and the work of construction will be commenced about the 5th of May, when the corner-stone is to be laid.

At the roadside from Guaymas to the line has been sold to the A. T. and S. F. Company, and this after the line reaches Magdalena a branch will be started from Tejima, and will end at the station where the Mexican Central road meets the line.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

Daniel Davilliers, a brakeman on the train from Hermosillo to the end of the track, was killed yesterday by falling from the front car. Twenty one cars passed over him.

General Sherman and Party.

TUESDAY, April 10th.—General Sherman and his party arrived this evening at Fort Huachuca.

They were met at the depot by a committee of citizens at Benson. The Southern Pacific Railroad placed a special car at the disposal of General and party. On arriving at the depot the General and his party were met by 3000 people and a crowd which played national airs. The party were escorted to the hotel in carriages, and were dined by the host of the hotel. The General and his party Tommorrow they visit San Francisco and Fort Lowell, and will leave on Wednesday evening's train for Los Angeles, where they will remain two days.

NEVADA.

Beth of a Precious Master.

FRIDAY, April 10th.—Joseph Dotis, a prominent miner, died last night. He settled in Maricopa, Cal., in 1859, and from there went to Virginia City. He was shot while riding into the cabin of a stagecoach yesterday. Examination after death showed that the skull was split down to the base of the brain on both sides.

Death of H. C. Hayes, who killed Deputy County Clerk Kellinger last June, today had a second trial, and the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Died of His Injuries—Not Guilty.

VIRGINIA, April 10th.—Thomas Brown, the miner who was shot and killed last night, while riding into the cabin of a stagecoach yesterday. Examination after death showed that the skull was split down to the base of the brain on both sides.

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Stand and Deliver!—Two Men Robbed.

CALIFORNIA, April 10th.—J. L. Boland, a well-to-do farmer from Bishop's creek, and a teamster of Shaws, of Adobos Meadows, were stopped by a gang of men from the Sacramento and Coloma Railroad tracks at Benton, and only a mile from Paul's Ferry. Boland was requested to hand over \$800, which the robbers demanded, and he paid the money, and stated that he had it from Paul's Ferry. The men then rode off, and a posse of 14 men followed. He was then relieved of \$10, and his companion of \$12 or \$14. The men who were robbers were identified as Charles and Frank Shaw, teamsters of the Metallic and Equator mines here, and his clerk, Charlie Morgan, were coming to Canfieldaria, and immediately deposited their valuable and jewelry, which was carried to the mine and forwarded to express. Boland and Shaw together say they can identify the robbers. Parties in Bellville are suspected.

IDAHO.

Trip, Murder, Robbery and Arson.

LEWISTON, April 10th.—A triple crime, robbery and arson occurred in Lemhi county, Idaho, on the 7th instant. The discovery was made yesterday. The robbery was made in the 5th. Three Chinamen were engaged in mining in a remote place on the creek, and were discovered to have \$700 in their pockets. On the 5th the cabin was found burned, with the charred remains of two of the Chinamen. In the claim was found the body of the third, shot through the head. The body was found in the cabin, his clothing rip upon him—long gun bullet, etc.—everything indicating that he was killed while engaged at work. The supposition is that he was the victim of the cabin which the villain returned and robbed the cabin and set fire to it. The body on the claim was buried in the snow. A young white man in the neighborhood exhibited considerable gold and silver, and was evidently a rich man. The claim, and there was found upon him a pair of boots belonging to one of the murdered men. He has since been arrested. The robbery took place this evening, and a post-mortem will be held upon the man found on the claim. The name of the arrested man is Gamoway, a young man of unenviable reputation.

The success of such a law must always depend upon the sentiment of the community to which it is applied, and it would seem that in the present instance that sentiment had been so fully ascertained as to make it certain that nothing but more failures to convict can come of further trials.

THE RELEASE OF THE "SUSPECTS."

It appears that the English Government has ordered the release of nearly all the Irish-Americans imprisoned under the Coercion Act, on condition that they leave the country. This step has been taken, not in recognition of any right on the part of the United States to make such a demand, but as a mark of international friendship. Indeed, it does not seem that during the past year, and the revival of British trade, there has been any formal demand for the release of the prisoners has ever been made by the Washington Government, and if it had it would have been impossible for the English Government to accede to it as justifiable, without raising a storm which might have overthrown it. Even as it is, Mr. Gladstone finds himself in a new difficulty because of the release of these "suspects." The Irish party now propose to attack him in the House of Commons for making an invidious distinction in favor of foreigners, and against British subjects, and between the two stumbling-blocks he will evidently have a very unpleasant time.

THE OPINION TRADE.

It is as hard for nations as for individuals to abandon bad habits, or to relinquish evil practices when these practices are painful. It might seem that the iniquity of the opium trade was so patent that when at last a powerful attack upon it was organized, it must give way. Yet at this time the question is being discussed by the English press and people with a heat on both sides which does not promise well for a prompt change in the system. The arguments which are being made, in favor of which the world should be grateful, Men and women of genuine religious feeling are spared the pain of seeing the Bible quoted in support of a manifest wrong,

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## ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—Grand concert April 19th. Bristol's pills—sugar-coated and vegetable. British Mutual and Social Society that evening. Standard meeting Concord Lodge, F. and A. M., to-morrow. Delinquent sale—Great Crayville Mining Company. St. Paul's Church picnic, April 23rd, National Grove. Fourth Annual Temperance picnic, April 29th. Picnic ranches for sale—Sweetser & Alsip. Products—Estates of E. H. Allen. Day afternoon, Congregational Church. Philharmonic Society to-night at 7:30. \$30,000 farm for sale—T. L. Acock, agent.

Auction. Plants at auction this morning at Third and J streets.

Business Advertisements

Weinstein & Lubin—Knot, the Hatte.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE WEATHER.

The following weather items are furnished the Record-Union by Sergeant Barwick, of the United States Signal Office, which show that there has been no rainfall in the past eight hours ending at 8 P.M. last night (10th), at any of the signal stations except Sacramento. The wind is mostly from some westerly point along the entire Pacific coast, and the barometer is rising slowly, a very good indication of clearing weather. The total rainfall at Sacramento for this storm is .82 of an inch. The total rainfall for the season to date is 15.67 inches. The total rainfall for the season of 1877-8 is continuing daily, and is now up to 7.93 inches over the present season.

The total rainfall for the season of 1878-9 is 15.23 inches, which is 44 of an inch less than the present season. The total rainfall for the season of 1880-81 is 25.29 inches, an excess of 9.62 inches over the last five seasons. The average rainfall for the past five seasons is .96 of an inch, making the present seasons about 3.14 inches less than the average rainfall for the past five years.

The following telegrams were received at this morning:

Bakersfield.—The weather has been cold and cloudy for several days, and last night we had a rain that soaked the ground and fields, and a great deal of erosion in the mountain parts of the country. The season is the best that has been had for several years. From appearances we are likely to have more rain before morning.

Los Angeles.—A few scattered terminating showers commenced at 10 yesterday morning, and continued at intervals until 10 A.M. today. About half an inch fell.

Brownsville.—A steady shower of rain fell last night, giving over an inch of water. This was the one rain needed to insure later crops of corn and beans. The smaller grain crops were already safe. The seeds of onions, radishes, turnips, and beans, and broad, from early blossoms of alfalfa and other flowers.

Yreka.—The weather has been quite cold for the past few days. We had a few hours of snow yesterday afternoon and this morning, a snow-capped prairie.

San Luis Obispo.—It commenced raining Saturday night with warm southwest wind. Up to noon 1.12 inches had fallen. Total for season, 47.10.

Princeton.—The rainfall for the present storm is .80 of an inch. It has cleared off, and prospects are excellent.

Marysville.—One-half of an inch of rain fell Saturday night, and 1.72 inches Sunday, 64 of an inch, total for the season—17.12 inches. The weather at noon was clear and bright. The Yuba and Feather rivers are low.

Sacramento.—It rained hard most of the day and until mid-night. To-day it is cloudy and cool, but no rain. A sharp frost this morning.

Woolsey.—The rain here on Saturday morning, 56 of an inch, and on Sunday, 60 of an inch, making 1.21 inches for the storm. This makes a total of 1.28 inches for the season. Crops are just beginning all over Yolo county. Fresh market vegetables, all kinds, still feeling the good crop and a prosperous business season. The young grain and vegetation of all kinds now make rapid growth. The weather is cool, with a carpet of white snow on the ground and the air is dry, warm, growing weather.

Lemoore.—Thirty-six hundredths of an inch of rain fell last night, and the indications are favorable for more.

MERCHANDISE.—Report.—The following freight passed Oregon for Sacramento on the 6th: F. W. Brainerd, 1 barrel paint; Charles O. Fox, 1 box household goods; Huntington Hopkins & Co., 13 barrels sand-paper; W. D. Constock, 10 boxes chairs; A. W. Van Vorhis & Co., 1 case saddle-harness; Baker & Hamilton, 2 cases files; Holman, Slaters & Co., 1 case machinery; G. P. R. Inc., 2 cases dry goods; William M. Siddons, 1 car cigar. The following freight passed Oregon for Sacramento on the 7th: For Weinstein, 1 large case; C. P. R. Co., 1 box car wash; S. Lipman, 1 case steamer; G. H. Gilman, & Co., 3 boxes fancy soap; Jacob Schmidts, 2 barrels whiskey; Baker & Hamilton, 1 barrel hardware; 2 cases files; Holman, Slaters & Co., 1 case machinery; G. P. R. Inc., 2 cases dry goods; William M. Siddons, 1 car cigar. The following freight passed Oregon for Sacramento on the 8th: For Weinstein, 1 large case; C. P. R. Co., 1 box car wash; S. Lipman, 1 case steamer; G. H. Gilman, & Co., 3 boxes fancy soap; Jacob Schmidts, 2 barrels whiskey; Baker & Hamilton, 1 barrel hardware; 2 cases files; Holman, Slaters & Co., 1 case machinery; G. P. R. Inc., 2 cases dry goods; William M. Siddons, 1 car cigar.

RATES RESTRICTED.—Violently and fought the officers all the way along the street until the vicinity of the RECORD-UNION office was reached, when Chief Karcher called a halt, and the prisoner, who was severely wounded, was led to the police close to Lansing's boy and tried Lansing reeled and staggered and "acted wildly," as the boy puts it, and cried out, "Don't shoot." Lansing was about to fall again, and some say he cried out, "I am shot." Lansing had paid him a visit, and he was followed by the crowd with the intent of shooting him, but he pointed the pistol at his cell, and lay as if dead for a short time. By this time a crowd was in pursuit of him. As he came to the alley between K and L he turned into it and ran toward Third street.

JAMES LANSING,

Who was in the back yard of his premises (the International Hotel), which opened upon the alley, was near the scene of the crime, pursuing the assassin, and the crisis of the affair, opened his gate and stepped into the alley just as Karcher passed the gate. Lansing ran after him, and a few moments later, with his pistol drawn, shot him. The shot attracted a crowd, and began to relate that Karcher was forced to fight and gave him a very slight wound. Lansing, a plain man and respected citizen, had been shot down upon the street and killed. The streets in the vicinity of Third, Fourth, K and L were immediately thronged with excited citizens, and it was with great difficulty that the officers of the law secured the would-be murderer, forced him into a coach and conveyed him to the city prison.

THE FACTS.

Sison Raten is a native of West Siberia, is an employee at the railroad shops, has been in this State six months. He has been drinking considerably of late. On Sunday he became involved in a quarrel with his employer, Andrew Erickson. He followed Erickson around the greater part of the day trying to provoke a fight. Finally Erickson was forced to fight and gave him a very slight wound. Erickson, a plain man and respected citizen, had been shot down upon the street and killed. The streets in the vicinity of Third, Fourth, K and L were immediately thronged with excited citizens, and it was with great difficulty that the officers of the law secured the would-be murderer, forced him into a coach and conveyed him to the city prison.

INTERVIEW WITH THE ASSASSIN.

Raten was visited in his cell last evening by a RECORD-UNION representative. He was found sitting upon the cot, holding in his hand a cup of water. He demanded to know what the man had done. A young man named John Livingston, who was walking behind Erickson, was shot. The shot hit him in the shoulder, and he died almost at once. The assassin turned to him and said, "I must make this statement. I am 56 years of age. I know I am going to die, and make this statement under the imminent risk of death. I have been drinking considerably of late. I have been to the saloon every day. I have been shot down upon the street and killed. The streets in the vicinity of Third, Fourth, K and L were immediately thronged with excited citizens, and it was with great difficulty that the officers of the law secured the would-be murderer, forced him into a coach and conveyed him to the city prison."

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